## THE THEORY OF THE PARTY OF THE Press of Palestine and Syria The mountains and the same of the same of

If there are newspapers anywhere "hat contain more emptiness" than those of Syria, travelers who have perused them would like to know where ther are published. These papers are a difful illustration of the feebleness of the press under certain conditions. They are not even yellow. They are coloriess. The beautiful; rich Arabic language, one of the most opulerst torgues in the world, does not seem apable of uttering one original, radient, living thought. The sole desire of the Arabic journalist seems to be to write in the lofty tones and stilted style of the Koran about the coming and going of the various "effendis," about different city events, such as robberies, riots and the giving of charity. There are editorials, but they cannot truly be called opinions. They who ener the editorial sanctum to write leave all ideas behind. Editors are all smiles and all expectation for subscriptions. Occasionally some one is criticised; but on the whole there is more praise than blame dealt out to the public. It is known that the Syrians are a friendly known that the Syrians are a friendly people. All newspapers come under the stringent Turkish censure, but as the officials in charge are naturally very indelent, they leave things largely to the editors who are responsible to them for their papers. But the timorous editors are in such fear of the censors that their papers often come out with many telumn of blank space and hardly any ther papers often come out with many columns of blank space and hardly any reding matter at all, as if "the best things" had been eliminated by dozens of scrutinizing officials. The censors are mostly Turkish officials, who know half little Arable and hance the many but little Arabic, and hence the many curiosities so often encountered. For

curiosities so often encountered. For instance, the censor of Beirut would not pass the word "murod," meaning "to visit," because Murad has been incarcerated by the sultan.

Turkey is in terrible fear of all things that happen in Europe. There are constant misgivings lest public events in other countries should stir up its devoted subjects and make them interest. other countries and make them interest-ed in their own conditions. In 1894, when President Carnot was assassinatel, the Syrian papers presented the news of the calamity, which they had taken from the European journals. On the second day the censor sent for all the editors of the Beirut papers and requested" them to announce that resident Carnot died a natural death. The editors apologized to their readers for the egregious error made, and told how the president of the French repubby the president of the French repub-ik died in his bed suddenly, but "as pacefully as a child." The newspapers must not mention the words "tele-phone" and "telegraph," because they are considered to be devilish devices the news of all things that occur in the Ottoman empire. But stories of the bravery and loyalty of the Turkish officials, of the glory and grandeur of the army and government are looked upon with benign favor. During the Russo-Turkish war the Turkish papers again and again announced that the czar and his army had been captured, and that only through the magnanimity of the sultan were their lives saved. To the Mohammedan such itms of news, were quite logical, for they see things through their conception of the sultan, who takes the place of the holy Mohammed. According to their conception the whole world belongs to the sultan, and if there are other kingdoms and kings they rule with his permission, for he is sovereign of the world.

cials, who call themselves "assistants of the sultan," is not unfounded. If \( \) ese lofty personages are not obeyed it means that the paper is not to be con-

On the whole, these newspapers are a good (or bad) example of what the press may be under a government that is in horror of the least gleam of light. Not infrequently the leading articles of the papets are blotted out by the mighty hand of the censor. The Arabic papers which talk freely, are only those published in Egypt. Some of them often attack the Turkish officials and blame hem for all the disorders of the land them for all the disorders of the land, but of course such papers are not ad-mitted into Turkey, and are read only as contraband; nor can such publica-tions thrive long even in Egypt, for their readers are but few at home, and success depends upon their entrance in-to other countries. Therefore, the Arable newspapers are discreet and speak well of the powers that be, and so they are admitted into Syria, Palestine and in Asia Minor generally, where they have many subscribers.

According to the statistics of the

last official Turkish year-book, the papers published in Syria and Palestine are as follows: In Damascus, two weekly papers and one monthly journal; in Beirut, 14 weeklies, four monthlies and three daily papers; in Lebanon, four weeklies and one monthly magazine; in weeklies and one monthly magazine; in Chalcedon, four weekly papers and three monthly journals; in Jerusalem, four weeklies and three monthlies. The languages into which these papers are divided are as below: In Arabic, 26; in French, 3; in Turkish, 1; in Hebrew, 1; in mixed languages, 4.

Judging from the figures, which give.

33 publications for a population of three millions, one would think that the pub-Their circulations are very limited, ranging from 400 to 1,000. The most widely read paper, the "Tamarat," published at Beirut, has a circulation of only 4,000. Besides, as we have seen, there are only three dailies among all hese publications; the rest, the week lies and monthlies, are insignificant lit-tle booklets, containing more paper than reading matter.
In Constantinople 60 newspapers are

in Constantinopie to newspapers are issued in various languages; among them is also a Jewish journal, but not one in Arabic, because it is as rare to meet an Arab in the capital city as it is to encounter a Greek in Damascus, The Hebrew and Jewish publications in these countries are largely fater to in these countries are largely taken ur with the struggles and trials of the Jewish colonists and Palestine. They are Zionistic and self-conscious; but it is a curious fact that the Jews of Palestine are not as enthusiastic about the

Estine are not as enthusiastic about the Zionist movement of Dr. Herzi as are their brethren in other lands.

Considering their small circulations, the publications of Syria and Palestine are not expensive. On the average they cost from \$1.50 to \$5 per year, and yet the printing of a paper is considered. the printing of a paper is considered a profitable business. But then, excepting the permission of the sultan, so little is needed to become a publisher and editor! Just a cheap little printing plant starts one in business and on the road to fame. Education, ability, experience, even money, is not needed. Reporters, correspondents, writers are never paid. The editorials are written by the office boy—that is, the editor and publisher himself, who also does the wrapping and mailing. Every paper has an over-whelming staff of volunteers. Any one considers himself at the height of hap-piness who has a report or an article printed in a paper. Through this he re-ceives the title of "author" or "schol-ar;" for this honor most of the Araat fear which the newspaper I ready to fill column upon

their papers. So there is no salary at all, but the honor is great. "He writes for the papers, he is an author," people say, and the happiness of the person

In letters people address him as, "The noted, excellent, great author and honored sir." Such reverence turns the heads of many, and nearly all have time to write. Only editors are hired and receive pay, and it is their duty to write the leading articles, but in most cases the publishers are their own edi-tors, and also do all kinds of work contors, and also do all kinds of work con-nected with the publication and distri-bution of their papers. No one ever sub-scribes for a paper of his own free will. The publishers send them out to as many readers as they can, and at the end of the year they try to collect as much as they can lay their hands on. Contributors and members of the pub-lisher's family often do a great deal to lisher's family often do a great deal to-

ward enlarging the circulation of the paper. A paper that has a subscription list of about 1,000 readers is thought to be a very good business institution. Despite the fact that the reading hab-

it among them is so little developed, the Syrians are yet much interested in the Syrians are yet much interested in the world's politics and are very fond of hearing news. They are quite alive, to things that happen far away. In the remotest villages and most obscure cor-ners the people are more or less aware of what occurs in China, in the Trans-vaal and in England, in fact, of the big events in all countries. But of what happens in their own country, in Turkey, they know next to nothing. Cen-turies of oppression have made them callous and indifferent to the conditions of their land, and hence the poverty and darkness around them, and therefore, such a poor apology for a press-Bernard G. Richards in Mail and Express.

## Human Flesh as Bait for the Sharks.

announcement and a second announcement and a

The shark now, as he has always ! done, occupies a unique position in the

Hawaiian islands. There are numerous instances in which he was treated as a god, and it was supposed that if a mother were to feed her infant to one the child's soul would enter into the animal's body and the latter would ever prove a friend to the family. As the Hawalians rarely cared in the ol :en times to be bothered with raising their children, this was a convenient and comforting belief.

Although the waters surrounding the islands are infested with sharks, it is rarely that a native fisherman exhibits any fear of them, and the fishermen think nothing of running the most des-perate chances in attacking. While the native would not consider for a mo-ment the capture of his own especial god, he has no compunctions about taking some other man's.

The natives divide the sharks frequenting Hawaiian waters into five

quenting Hawaiian waters into live species, as follows: The Mano-Kanaka (man shark) is the shark god of the ancient Hawaiians; the Mano, a large white shark, and the Niuhi, the largest and fiercest of all. The last two are rarely seen in Hawailan waters. The Niuhi is said to be seen a long way off at night by the bright greenish light of its eyeballs. It only is much feared by the natives.
In the olden times the catching of

the Niuhi was made a royal sport, but there has been no regular Niuhi fishery for nearly 100 years. A large quantity of the livers of the common shark little of the flesh, would be wrapped up in the leaves of the ti plant and baked underground. At times pig meat would also be used. From 50 to 100 of would also be used. From so to low of the largest single and double cances would be loaded with the baked meat and large quantities of the pounded roots of the awa, mixed with a little water and put in large gourds. The fleet would sail many miles out to sea in the direction from which the Niuhi was known to arrear and arriving at was known to appear, and arriving at a comparatively shallow place anchor. Then the baked liver and meat would be thrown overboard, a few bundles at a time, to attract the sharks. After a few days the grease and scent of the cooked meat would spread through the water for many miles in every direc-tion. About the third or fourth day the Niuhi would appear. Then bundles of the baked meat would be thrown out as fast as it could swallow them. After a while the shark would get compara tively tame and would come to one or the other of the canoes to be fed. Bun-

dies of the liver with the pounded awa

an announ unavaranta announ unavaranta announ announavaranta and soon become not only satisfied, but also stupelled from the effects of the awa. That would be the end. A noose being slipped over the shark's head, the fleet would up anchor and call for home, the shark following a willing prisoner, being fed with more of the meat and awa from time to time. It would be led into shallow water and there stranded and killed. Every part of its bones and skin was supposed to confer unflinching bravery on the possessor, while the actual captor, he who slipped the noose over the animal's head, soon become not only satisfied, but also the noose over the animal's head, would also ever after be always vic-

Human flesh was also formerly used The victim was cut up and left to decompose for two or three days in a barrel or tub. In olden times the use of this kind of bait was in great vogue with the kings and chiefs, It was used because it was much cheaper and more easily secured than pig or shark liver, was equally acceptable to the shark, and gave the king or chief an was in his way or to whom he had taken a dislike. Kamehameha I., the Napoleon of the group, was a great shark hunter and kept his victims penned up near the great helau, or tem-ple, of Mookini, near Kawaihae, Havail, until he was ready to use them. The hammer-headed and white-fin

sharks are captured in gill hets, seines or bag nets with other fishes. The larger species are taken usually with hook and line, as no net would be strong enough to hold them. Shark strong enough to hold them. Shark hooks are generally made of a piece of hardwood carved to the proper shape, with a piece of sharp pointed bone lashed to the end to form the tip.

Few of the hooks have a barb.

But frequently the fleshermen take sharks with spears. Diving to a favorable spot in about five or six fathors in a half-crouching posture against a large coral rock and waits for the shark to appear. When one comes he darts the spear into a vital spot, if possible. Should he fail to kill the fish with the spear he watches his opportunity and completes the correction. tunity and completes the operation with his knife, fearlessly engaging at close quarters. Should the shark appear while he is descending or ascendpear while he is descending or ascending a battle royal is on at once, with the chances largely in favor of the shark, as the diver is unable to use his spear and must trust to his knife at close quarters. As the native is apparently as much at home below the surface as above it his wonderful skill constitutes saves him.

sometimes saves him.

Frequently the native seeks the shark in coves and caves below the surface, after the fish has gorged itself and sleeps with its head forced into

IN THE ARENA OF POLITICS.



HON. JOSEPH HOWELL.

One of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for representative to Con gress.

Prominent among the Republican candidates for the Congressional nomination is Hon. Joseph Howell of Wellsville, Utah. His friends and supporters are claiming a sweeping success for him in the convention and believe firmly that he will be the next Representative from this state. The gentleman is well known throughout Utah and very popular in his home section, where he has been an active business man for many years.

Mr. Howell is a native of Brigham City, where he was born Feb. 17, 1857. That was his place of residence until he was six years of age when his parents moved to Wellsville, Cache county. The common schools at that place gave him his earliest education. He was known as a conscientious student and after completing his grade work he attended the University of Descret for a period of six months. Later he taught school for five years. At intermittent periods he had done some freighting and had saved money therefrom. In 1882 he took a trip to Europe and during the same year was elected Mayor of Wellsville, a position he had the honor of filling for three terms. In 1884 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, while the same trust was committed to him again in 1886 and in 1888. Ten years later he was elected to the State Senate and served his constituents with credit. He was married to a daughter of Bishop Manghan of Wellsville when he was 21 years of age. At present he is manager of the Wellsville Mercantile company and has large business interests

tail and the shark is then hauled up | revenue that the czar derives from the and dispatched. The slightest false inovement of the diver would start's and he would probably regret having attacked. Yet experts have been known to capture six or eight sharks

in a day in this manner. Shark's teeth are highly prized by the natives, while the oil extracted is valuable and of good quality. The fins are frequently dried and shipped to China, where they are considered a

WEALTHIEST ROYAL FAMILY.

The Russian reigning house has, it is said, greater wealth than any other royal family in the world. In the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson's "Living Rulers of

crown and state domains is estimated at \$7,500,000 a year. More than forty members of the imperial family not in direct line of succession draw revenues from landed estates set aside for that purpose by Emperor Paul I. To these estates is given the name of the imperial appanages; they cover an area of 2,000,000 acres, larger than Scotland, and the total income derived from them is \$10,000,000. Before the emancipation of the serfs 800,000 peasants were attached to these vast estates and were in a sense the property of their own-

Another item of the vast wealth of the imperial family, we are furt 'r told, is the quantity of jewels its members

telled to fashion these wondrons few-els; smirs and shahs, the vassals of the czar, have laid them at his feet. English ambassador's daughter laughingly, that when Alexander III.
presented the various grand duchesses,
ladles of the imperial family, with most
costly jewels on the occasion of his coronation they thought nothing of the gifts, but tossed them in a drawer. To ladies so plentfully supplied with pearls and diamonds a fresh necklace or tiara

### LIFETIME QUEST WON.

Joliet, Ill., James Bothwell, after a search of half a century, found his sister Jane in Joliet. When they parted he was 7 years old and she was 5. They lived in Montreal, Canada, and on the death of their parents were adopted by neighbors.

Afterward James ran away and went

to sea. When he returned to Montreal he could find no trace of his sister, so he started West in hope of finding her. He has traveled all over the United States and Canada in his search. When his money gave out he would go to work until he had accumulated enough to start again. He resided several years in Michigan City, Ind., where a train would have taken him direct to his sister had he known where she liv-

A few weeks ago he went to Montreal and began a search of old records. By chance he discovered the entry showing the marriage of Jane Bothwell to Abraham Herbert. He also learned that his sister had lived with a family named Torrence. From them he learned that Jane Bothwell, or Herbert, had moved to Illinois, to a place they thought was Jolly Hill. On looking at the map Mr. Bothwell concluded that Joliet most likely was the place. He reached Joliet on 'Wednesday'.

Mrs. Herbert, who is now a widow, keeps a little store near the Michigan Central station. Bothwell asked her if she served meals. She said she did not and that there was a restaurant near

by. "But my dinner is ready," she said,

"You can eat with me."
They sat down to the table and he they sat down to the table and he questioned her about her family. She told him of her separation from her brother and added that she would give anything to see him.

"Have your sons here tomorrow and I will tell you something about your brother." he said as he was leaving. He setumed.

returned. You are my brother?" inquired Mrs. Herbert. A moment later they were clasped in each other's arms. Bothwell is 68 years old and his sister is 66.—Chicago Chronicle.

### REWARDED FOR HIS COURTESY

New Haven.-Policeman James E. Donnelly of the Yale campus squad, re ceived through the mail a photograph and autograph of Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the president. When President Roosevelt was in this city last Friday. Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter Ethei, with Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, who came over from Oyster Bay on the Sylph with the president, drove to the Yale campus and were shown through the principal university buildings by Policeman Donnelly. At the bottom of the photograph was written:
"Many thinks to Mr. Donnelly for his

courtesy. From Edith Kermit Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 26, 1902,"—New York Sun.

Usually begins with the symptoms of a common cold; there is chilliness, sneezing, sore throat, hot skin, quick pulse, hoarseness and impeded respiration. Give frequent small doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, (the child will cry for it) and at the first sign of a croupy cough, apply frequently Bal-lard's Snow Liniment externally to the throat. 50c at Z. C. M. I. Drug store.

# Forced To Take Big Losses!

Thousands of Dollars worth of Fall Goods coming in by every train and no place to put them. Too big a stock on hand; something must be done, and done quick. We need empty shelves and we are taking terrific losses to gain the room we want.

Sale Begins Monday Morning a 8 o'clock.

Sale Begins Monday Morning at 8 o'clock.

THE HOUSE GOES-INCLUDING MANY LOTS OF FALL GOODS. Our buyers disobeyed orders and bought too much late in the season. An emergency confronts us-room is needed, must be had at any sacrifice, at any loss. Every lot to go has been marked at a price to sell it at sight-from basement to roof-all over the house-the price cutters have been at work-making cuts so sensational, so deep, that in many cases you can buy for \$1.00 what cost you \$3.00, \$4.00 or \$5.00 earlier in the season. Losses, and big ones at that, are inevitable now. The Goods must go-room must be had, and for the next six days you can revel in a Bargain Carnival that never has and never will be equaled. Here's a few out of the thousands of bargains. All over the house-in every nook and corner-There's hundreds more like them-and every one's the biggest

kind of a money	save
***	<del>- - - - </del> -
Boy's Wool Knee Pants, Mc and 25c Pair	180
Men's &c and 10c Seamless	3c
Ladies' 40c fancy Hose,	.14c
Regular \$3.50 and \$4 large 10160 Moquet Rugs at	61.48
ot	4c
Cloth and Venetians	49c
Sateen, yard	8+c
Cashmeres, worth 35c	17c
ted Wash Tubs	49c
12.10, all odd Oxfords, sold	up to
Oxfords	1.48
Men's 25c and 25c Silk Neck Ties go at	9c
colored Hose	25c
per spool	2c
25c Gilt Cabinet Pic- ture Frame	10c
Satin Ribbons, yard	15c
Handkerchiefs Jap	5c
worth \$1.00, yard	69c
Child's \$1.25 kid strap Shippers, 5 to 8, pair	.57c

Adles' Purses, worth

æ	<u></u>	Ballatta Ballatta
1	25c Mennen's Talcum Powder can	.11c
1	15c Damask Doylies, double hemstitched—choice	
1	Dresser Scarfs, worth up to 69c, at	.27c
1	Ladies' \$1.25 Beaded Chatalaines	89c
	cales, yard wide, yard	0+C
1	Mills Ends 10c Bleached Muslin, yard	7c
	\$2.75 and \$3 Mercerized Under Skirts	61.48
1	25c Braids and Fringes per yard	5c
1	Men's All-Wool Suits, worth up to \$10.00	4.45
	Men's Spring Suits, values \$15 to	6.95
1	10c Overland Outing Flannels, per yard	.4%c
1	5c and 6c Black Velveteen Binding, yard	Mark Street, St.
1	Ladies' finest 25c Side Combs, per pair	.15c
1	Men's Work Pants,	.98c
1	Boys' School Suits, sold up to \$3 choice now	<b>51.98</b>
1	Mill Ends 18c, 20c and 25c Embroideries, yard	
1	Odd Towels, all kinds, worth to 20c, at	9c
	Odds and ends of Silks and Satin, worth to\$1.00, yard	.35c
1	mer Vests go at	180
1	Men's laundered Shirts, worth to \$1.00, each	21c
1	Boys' Knee Pants, the	45c

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Infants' 35c Mocassins, 15c	Mill Ends Table Damask, worth to 50c, yard2	
Remnants Toweling rash, worth to 8c, yard 3c	1 lot Down Soft Pillows, worth 50c 2	
Gents' 25c Handkerchiefs 12c	\$6.95 for 50 ladies' Silk Ski	
Ladles' 12c and 15c Seamss Black Hose	when they are gone you will n	
Regular 10c 4-quart 4c	\$1.48 for children's \$2.50 :	
Best 10c Granite 5c	3c yard for 8 cents lawns.	
Men's 66, 7c 8c Turkey 3c ed Handkerchiefs 3c	64c yard for 15 cent Lawns.	
Men's 50c and 75c ribbed 35c	10c yard for all Summer Go	
Men's Shirts, worth 35c	25c can for 40c Baking Powder.	
75c and \$1.00 All-over aces go at, yard	5c pound for Granulated Sugar.	
Best Lining Cambric, lack and colors, yard40	\$4.98 for a \$10.00 Parlor Lamp.	
egular 35c Sewed 18c	25c for a Lamp all Complete.	

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	10c for Stone Fruit
	124c nather for Earthen Jakes ORHE
	\$6.50 for a Clock. Value \$10.00.
5	Trunks at cost to close out.
	Baby Carriages at about half price. You can buy one at first cost. Must have the room.
	50c for an 85c set Knives and Forks.
	\$1.48 for a \$2.50 Wash Wringer.
	Ic for a Good
	3c for a 5 cent
	\$2.48 for a \$4.00 Clock.
	69c for the best Alarm
	\$1.39 for a \$2.00 Diston

# And Still the Goods Are Pouring In! 2.000 Sample Knit Goods That We Don't Want.

Came in yesterday—our buyer says they're cheap—bought them tee on the dollar—that's why he disdorders and bought them—we don't want them—set rid of them are the orders—out they go—one-half buys them, same as we pail—the very finest—you must see them to appreciate the bargain.

# Where Bargains Greet the Buyer.

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE

	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
\$1.98	for a \$3.50 PLANE.	STANLEY
5c f	or a 10 cent	

10c hundred for PAPER NAP-12c for a 25 cent Bread Knife.

19c for a 50c BUTCHER KNIFE. 10c for 25 cent BALL BATS.

8c for a 15 cent Lunch Box. 5c bottle for 10c Sewing Ma-

\$19.00 for a \$35.00 Hammerless Shot Gun. \$2.50 for a 22 Ri-

10c card for 25c Dress But-\$3.48 for a Bristol Steel \$6.00 Fishing Rod.

\$1.25 for a \$2.50 jointed Fish

98c for a set Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons.

\$4.98 for a set of \$9.00 Dishes. 69c for your choice 500 \$1.00 Ple-

5c for 18e TOILET

15c for GLASS CAKE STANDS. 17c for 6 quart Granite Milk

15c for \$50 Granite Wash 63c for Granite Tea Kettle.

15c your choice 1,000 pieces, 25c and 35c Glass Ware. 600 sample Fall and Winter Waists at just half the regular price. Don't miss this chance.

1,000 Ladles' Sample Hats arrived yesterday. We bought them at 50 per cent off, just belf price You get them at the same. 48c, 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98; every one worth double the price.

19c each for 350 a

61c for Percale 1 yard wide. 9c for 250 bottles per-

25c cunce for Colgate's per-

each for summer 60c Corsets.